XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

PERONE RECEIVED

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition for the abelifica of Slavery in the Southern States, re-manera ing such owners of slaves as may be impover-ished by doing so, from the Tressury of the United States. Mr. 40MEROY introduced a bill for the suppression

Mr. 4 OMEROY introduced a bill for the suppression of the shaveholder's rebellion.

Mr. HARKIS (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition from M. O. Roberte of New-York, asking payment for the standard Star of the West, lost in the Government service, and introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Roberts. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mf. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) reported a bill in relation to District Attorneys in the several Districts.

Mr. McDOUGALL offered a resolution in regard to the Pacific Railread being made a military road, and moved that the subject be referred to a Select Commit-

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cel.) said he had prepared a

will on the subject which be would to-morrow offer to
go to the same Committee. The motion was agreed to
Mr. HALE (Rep. N. H.), from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows
and orphans of those lost on board of the Levant.
Passed.
Mr. HALE also reported a bill for the relief of the widows
and orphans of those lost on board of the Levant.
Recretary of the Navy, and a bill for the better organization of the Marine corps. Both Lin over.
The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. GRIMES (Rep. Iowas effered an amendment that no patented article shall be used on board of
United States vessel, or in the Navy-1 ands, until submitted to the proper Board, duly recommended.
This smeadurent was subsequently withdrawn.
Mr. THOMSON (Dens., N. J.) offered an amendment, making an approprintion to finish Stevens's
bomb-proof battery.
This was discussed at some length, when the hour
of the special order arrived, and the resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.
Mr. SUMNER introduced bills for the confiscation
of projectly in the reled States.
Mr. BRECKINKIDGE (Dem., K.) proceeded to
speak at length in opposition to the resolution. He
cained to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the nets of the Predered to give expression to his views. It was proposed by resolution to declare the nets of the Predered in accordance with the Constitution and laws.
If that were she case, then he would be glad to have
some reason assigned, showing the power of Congress
to indemnity the Pre-defent for a beach of the Constituion. He denied that one branch of the Government
is powers, and the Judicial Department is powreason assigned, showing the power of Congress
to indemnity public offices in unother stranch for
vilation of the Constitution and laws. The powers
conference on the Government by the people of the
States are the measure of its authority. These powers
some repart of the Constitution. Congress has no
more right to premo to ratify and make that valid. We have a great deal of talk about rights—the rights of States, the rights of individuals, and some of them have been said to be six down and imaginary, but the right of every citien to be arrested only by a warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on, is a real right. There can be no dispute about that be arre-ted only by a warrant of law, and his right to have his body brought before a judicial authority, in order that the grounds of that arrest may be determined on is a real right. There can be no dispute about that. It is the right of rights to all, high, low, rich or poor. It is especially the right of that class which his Excellency the President calls plain people. It is a right, the respect for which is a measure of progress and civilization. It is a right that has been struggled for, fought for, guarded by laws, and backed up in Constitutions. To have maintained it by arms, to have suffered for it, then to have it established on foundations so immutable that the authority of the sovereign could not shake it, is the chief glory of the British people, from whom we derive it. In England the legislative power alone can suspend it. The monarch of England cannot suspend that right. But the Trans-Atlantic feemen seem to be eager to approve and rat fy acts which a European monarch dare not perform. It needs no legal argument to show that the President cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus. I content myself with referring to the fact, that it is classed among the legislative powers by the Constitution. And that article conferring powers on the President touches not the question. I may add that upon no occasion has it ever been asserted in Congress, so far as I recollect, that this power exists on the part of the Executive. On one occasion Mr. Jefferson thought the time had arrived when the writ might be suspended, but he did not undertake to do it himself, and did not even recommend it. He submitted it to Congress, and in the long debates which followed, there was not the least initiation that the power belonged to the Executive. I then point to the Constitution and ask Senators from what clause which followed, there was not the least initiation that the power belonged to the Executive. I then point to the Constitution and the laws, and faithfully to execute them. The most eminent commentators of the Consti

A subordinate military officer in Baltimore arrests a private citizen and confines him in a fortress. His friends get a writ of habeas corpus, but it cannot be executed. The Chief Justice then gives an opinion, which is commended, not only by the profession of which he is so great an ornament, but by all thoughtful men in the country. The newspapers of the country, and the men excited by violent passions, have denounced the Chief Justice, but have not answered his opinion. There it stands, one of those productions which will add to his renown. The abuse of the press, and the refusal to respect just suthority, and the attempt to make that high judicial officer odious, will yet recoil on these men. I honor him for the courage with which he did his duty, as well as for the calm and temperate manner in which he performed it. I am glad he yet remains among us, a man so remarkable for his honored length of years, and his eminent pathic services, and for the rectitude of his private lafe that he may be justly ranked among the most illustrious Americans of our day. You propose to make this act of the present valid without making a defense of it, either on legal or constitutional grounds? What would be the effect! In thus approving what the President has done in the past, you invite him to do the like in the future, and the law of the country will lie prostrate at the feet of the Executive, and in his discretion be may substitute the military power for judicial authority. Again, Mr. President, although there are few of us here who take the view of the Constitution by this right, which I am advocating to-day, I denot we will not, under any circumstances, fail to profess in temperase, but manly language against what we consider a usurpation of the President. Let me call

test in temperary but manly language against what we consider a usurpation of the President. Let me call the attention of the Senate briefly to other acts against which I protest in the name of the Constitution, and the people I represent. You

have practically martial law all over this land have practically martial law and over our continuous Tron houses of private citizens are seared which and interndered negatory by their being her from them interndered negatory by their being her from them interndered negatory by their being her from them interndered negatory and the property of the congress met, a martial of the congress of the co

concerned in treasonable acts. Was not the judicial authority there to take charge of him, and if convicted, to punish him? If there was a necessity in the present state of affairs, and Congress in session here, then what a long necessity we have before us and impending over us. Lot Congress approve and ratify these acts, and there may occur a necessity which will justify the President in superseding the law in every State in this Union, and there will not be a vestige of civil authority left to rise against this usurpation of military power. But I deny this doctrine of necessity. I deny that the President of the Unised States may violate the Constitution upon the ground of necessity. The doctrine is utterly subversive of the Constitution. It substitutes the will of one man for a written constitution. The Government of the United States, which draws its life from the Constitution, does not rest upon an implied consent. It rests upon an express and written consent, and the Government may exercise such an implied consent. It rests upon an express and written consent, and the Government may exercise such powers and such only as are given in this written form of government. The people of these States conferred on this agent of theirs just such powers as they deemed necessary. All others were retnized. The Constitution was made for all contingencies—for pence, and for war; and they conferred all the power they deemed necessary, and more cannot be assumed. If the powers be not sufficient, still none others were granted, and none others can be exercised. Will this granted, and none others can be exercised. Will ten
be denied? Is the idea to be advanced that all Constibe denied? Is the idea to be advanced that all Consti-tutional questions are to be made subordinate entirely to the opinions and ideas that may pregail at the hour with reference to political unity? It has been held heretofore, and I thought it was extomatic, and received by the world, that the terms of the Constitution of the United States were the measure of power on the one side, and of obedience on the other. Let us take care how we establish a principle that, under any presumed stress of circumstances, powers not granted may be as-sumed. Take care and do not formish an argument to the world and history that it shull not respect that an-

stress of circumstances, powers not granted may be assumed. Take care and do not formish an argument to
the world and history that it shall not respect that authority which no longer respects its own limitations.
These are a few of the reasons that will control my
vote against this resolution. I hope it will be voted
upon, and if it should receive a majority, as I fear it
will, it will be an invitation to the Pre-ident of the
United States, in the absence of all legislation, to do the
like acts whenever, in his opinion, it may be necessary.
What will be the effect of it in Kentacky, and Missourt, and everywhere? In his discretion he will feel
him-elf warranted in subordinating the civil to the
military power, and to imprison chizens without the
warrant of law, and to suspend the writ of habens
corpus, and establish martial law, to make searches and
suppress the press, and to do all those acts which rest
on the will and authority of a military commander.
In my judgment, if we pass this, we are upon the eve
of putting, so far as we can, in the hands of the President of the United States, the power of a dictator.
With such a beginning as this, what are we to expect
in the future? When we see men imprisoned within
had of the Canitol without warguit.

dent of the United States, the power of a dictator. With such a beginning as this, what are we to expect in the future? When we see men imprisoned within hail of the Capitol, without warrant, and Congress in session, and the Courts paralyzed, and Congress not rising in a protest of indignant terms against it, we may well be filled with gloomy forebodings for the future. What may we expect, except a line of conduct in keeping with what has been done? Is this a contest to preserve the Union? If so, then it should be waged in a constitutional manner. Is the doctrine to obtain that provinces are to be entirely subordinate to the idea of political unity? Shall the rallying cry be, the Constitution and the Union, or are we prepared to say that the Constitution is gone, but the Union survives? What sort of a Union would it be? Let this principle be suncounced, and let us carry on this contest with this spirit, winking at or approving the violations of this sacred instrument, and the people will soon begin to inquire, what will become of our liberties at the end of the experiment? The preguant question for us to decide is, whether the Constitution is to be respected in this struggle, or whether we are called upon to follow the fing over the ruins of the Constitution? I believe, without questioning the motives of any, the whole teadency of the present proceedings is to establish a Government without fluitations, and radically to change our frame and character of Government. I was told the other day by a distinguished American

that many Americans abroad, when asked about the present condition of things here, said "We thought your Federal Government reced on consent, and how do you propose to maintain it by force?" Often the answer would be "It was intended to rest on consent, but it has failed. It is not strong enough, and we untend to make it strong enough, and to change the character of the Government, and we will give tail the strength we deen essential without repard to the provisions of the Constitution, which was made some eighty years ago, and has been found not fit for the pre-ent concution of affairs." I think it is well that the attention of the country should be called the tendency of things. I know there are thoughted, conservative men—thousands of men wholove the Constitution—scattered through the adhering States, who would never consent to make this contest with any purpose to interfere with the personal sights of political communities. He then referred to a surgestion in a Northern paper that a change in the character of the Government was contemplated, and also to a speech made by the present Secretary of War, in which he said the Southern States must be subdeed, and, at the end of this contest, there would be no Virginians, as such, or Carolinians, but all Americans. I call on Senators to defend the consitutionality of these acts, or else admit that they carry on this contest without rega d to the Constitution. I content myself in saying that it never was contemplated by Midison and by Hamilton himself that there was no competency in the Government thus to preserve it. Suppose the military subjugating different political communities. It was declared by Midison and by Hamilton himself that there was no competency in the Government thus to preserve it. Suppose the military subjugation is successful—suppose the military subjugation is successful—suppose the military subjugation of the was not only the former of the constitution. There is no warrant in the Constitution to conduct the content in that form. In furner proof

rejeated.

Air. BAKER explained. He said he was delivering Air. BAKER explained. He said he was delivering a speech against giving too much power to the President, and was keeping the usual constitutional, guarded position against an increase of the standing army, and gave, as an excuse for voting for the bill, the present state of public affairs. He did say he would take some risk of despotsin, and repeated that he would risk a hitle to save all. He hoped the States would return to their allegiance, but if they would not, he thought it better for civilization and humanity that they should be governed as Territories. He did say so then, and believed so now, and thought the event of the next six months would show that it would be better if the Senator believed it too.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said the answer of the Senator proved what he said, and contended that it was evident that the Constitution was to be put aside. It was atterly subversive of the Constitution and of

was evident that the Constitution was to be put aride. It was utterly subversive of the Constitution and of public liberty to clothe any one with cictatorial powers. He then referred to the speech of Mr. Dixon of Connectiont, who said, in substance, that if African Slavery stood in the way it must be abilished.

Mr. DIXON had the Secretary read what he did say on the subject, as published yesterday.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said it appeared to him that the mast violent Republicans had possession of the

Mr. BRECKINKING Said it appeared to him that the most violent Republicans had possession of the Government, and referred to the bill introduced by Mr. Pomercy to suppress the slaveholder rebellion, and which also contained a provision for the abolition of Slavery. He contended that the very title was enough to show that the Constitution was to be put

of Slavery. He contended that the very title was enough to show that the Constitution was to be put aside.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Mich.) asked if he contended this was not a slave older's rebellion.

Mr. BRECKINKIDGE—I do. Sir: I do. He then referred to the refusel of last gession to make any compromise, though the Southern leaders said they would be ratisfied with the Crittenden Compromise. But all efforts were refused, and now any offers of peace are ruled out of order in one House, and it is vain and icle to argue for it. He wanted to let the country know that Congress deliberately refused the last effort to aveit the horrors of an internal struggle. But why after words? I shall trouble the Senate no longer. I know that no argument or appeal will have any effect. I have cherished all my life an attachment to the Union of these States under the Constitution of the United States, and I have always revered that instrument as one of the wissest of human works, but now it is put aside by the Executive of the United States, and those acts are about to be approved by the Senate, and I see proceedings insugurated while, in my opinion will lead to the unter subversion of the Constitution and public liberty. It is vain to oppose it. I am aware that, in the present temper of Congress, one might as well oppose his uplitued hand to the descending waters of Ningara as to risk an appeal against these contemplated proceedings. The few of us left can only lock with sadness on the melancholy drama being enacted before us. We can only hope that this lines of frenzy may not assume the form of chronic madness, but that Divine Providence may preserve for us and for posterity, out of the wreck of a broken Union, the priceless principles of constitutional liberty and self-government.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ital.) said he wanted to know if the President had not saved the country by prompt action. He sanctioned all done, and the popie sanctioned it; and he sanctioned all to be done when our victorious celamns shall sweep treason from all Vin-

the President had not saved the country by prompt action. He sanctioned all done, and the people sanctioned it; and he sanctioned all to be done when our victorious columns shall sweep treason from all Virginia. The President had superided the writ of habeas corpus, and he only regretted the corpus of Baltimore treason had not been suspended at the same time. Suppose the Senator from Kentucky had been elected President; would be have refused to defend the capital when he found that samed rebellion was endeavoring to enpure it? He believed not. He proceeded to allude to the seizure of telegraphic distances, severely commented on as a usurgation of power by the Senator from Kentucky. That seizure would be necessary, perhaps, to implicate certain Scontors on this floor. He had read this day, in a paper, that a Senator had telegraphed that President Lincoln's Congress would not be allowed to meet here on the 4th of July.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alluded to him.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he supposed the Senator alladed to him.

Mr. LANE replied that he did.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied that his personal relations with the Senator precladed him from believing that he would do anything kind; but he had to say that the statement that he sent such a dispatch was totally unfounded. He would not pretend to deny all the charges made against him in the papers. He had attempted it once, but found the charge reiterated in the same journal the second day after he had expressly decied it. He would say however, now, that the statement that he had tel-graphed Mr. Jefferson Davis, or written him, that Kentucky would furnish him with 7,000 armed men, was, like other charges, totally false. And he had been informed by the Governor of Kentucky that the charge in respect to him was equally false.

Mr. LANE then proceeded to defend the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming the people in rebellion, and other acts which the Senator from Kentucky deemed unconstitutional. Allusion had been made to the compromise of last session, but he would only say that none was made because of traitors who ocbupied the now vacant seats. All they asked now was the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

On motion of Mr. Willson (Rep., Mass.), the subject was postponed till Tauradry, and the Navail Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendments in regard to Steven's Battery were disagreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Rep., Ill.) from the Committee on Commerce, alluded to the fact that the House yesterday passed a resolution directing the Committee to institute an inquiry as to what additional measures are necessary to make the blockade none effectual and to put a stop to piracy; and the said Committee on Commerce have had the subject under consideration, and after conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Commodore Paulding, the bill be now proposed to report with the views thus agreed on. It would have come more appropriately from the Committee on Naval Affairs, but as there was an immediate necessity for its passage, be hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Affairs; but as there was an influence of electrony for its passage, he hoped the House would now proceed to its consideration.

The bill was rend. It provides for, and during the present insurrection the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to hire, purchase, or contract for such vessels as may be necessary for a temporary increase of the Navy, the vessels to be furnished with such ordnance, stores, and munitions of war as will enable them to render the most efficient service. According to the orders issued to their respective commanders, the temporary appointments made of Acting Lieutenants, Acting Paymasters, Acting Surgeons, Masters and Masters Mates, and the rates of pay for these officers heretofore designated are, by this bill, legalized and affirmed. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect to suppress piracy and reder the blockade more effectual, \$3,000,000 is appropriated.

Mr. BURNETT (Near, Ky.) wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) said if Mr. Burnett

MEW-YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, WITCHESOLY, JULY

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) said if Mr. Burnett insisted an his motion he would move that the bill be considered in the Committee, as it was important it shouls be passed now.

Mr. BURNETT said it was a foregone conclusion that this would pass. But he could see no necessity neversheless for violating the rule which requires all bills making appropriations to be first considered in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The bill was, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, referred to be Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion against the Government, and resistance to the laws of the United States. The President is authorized to call out the militin for these purposes. Their continuance in service is not to express. Their continuance in service is not to ex-tend beyond sixty days after the commencement of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct. The nalitie are to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular army. The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

The bill pass d under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.), from the Commistee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the bublic property. He proposed for it a substitute, similar to the bill which previously passed the House, with, among several ober additions, a proviso which silows the President to select the Major and Brigad er Generals from the line of the army to command the volunteers—these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill was passed.

The bill was pase d.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on
Ways and Means, rejorted the Senate's amendments
to the Loan 'ill, which, on their recommendation, were

Mr. WEIGHT introduced a bill authorizing the Sec-

all coccurred in.

Mr. WEIGHT introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue exchange bills to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SEDGWICK, from the Naval Committee, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to alter and regulate the Navy rations; also, the Senate bill, providing for the appointment of Assistant Paymusters in the Navy; also, the Senate bill, with an amendment, fixing the 3th of June last as the date when the sloop-ol-war Levant foundered at sea, and providing for the relief of the widows and ophans of those lost.

The three above-mentioned bills were passed.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill for the increase of the number of capiets at the West Point Academy.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a till relative to the Kevenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the

Mr. WASHBURNE introduced a unit relative to the Revenue Marine, fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Twenty thousand copies of the objuaries delivered on the death of Senator Douglas were ordered to be

printed.
The SPEAKER announced as the Select Committee The SPEAKER announced as the Select Committee heretofore ordered to examine into the manner the expenses of the Government can be reduced, the following named members: Messes, F. A. Comkling, Kellogg of Illinois, Burnett, Blair of Penn-ylvania, Nixon, Crisfield and Browne of Rhode I land.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS the following was marninous y passed:

Reserved, That the thurks of this House be presented to Major-Gen George B. McGleilan and the others and soldiers of his command for the series of builder and decisive victories which they have by their skill and bravery, achieved over the robes and traitors in the army on the battle fields of Western Vignits.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) explained its provisions,

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) explained as provisions, when
Mr. BURNETT, addressed the Committee for an hour in vindication of the seceded States, and in condemnation of the warlike acts of the Administration. He protested against the violation of the outh to support the Constitution of the United States taken by the Pres deut, whom he charged with having usurped authority in various instances. He concluded by advocating a peaceful solution of our present difficulties.

Mr. HOLMAN was not here to defend the Administration which was not of his choice, but when the

Mr. HOLMAN was not here to defend the Administration, which was not of his choice, but when the public liberty was in danger, patriorism might well silence the clamors of party. Public necessity, the preservation of the capital, Union and liberty, should offer some extenuation for the nets and policy of this Administration, according to the accient maxim, the safety of the people is the supreme law. Treason against human hopes must be crushed, and the Union of our fathers must and shall be preserved.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces was then passed, and the House adjourned.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

REGATTA.-A grand regatta of model yachta took place yesterday afternoon from the Club House at the foot of Court street, and a large number of persons were attracted to the vicinity in consequence. The boats were divided into two classes-from 35 feet to 26 feet, and under 26 feet. The prizes for the first class were: 1st, \$50; 2d, \$15; 1st prize second class, \$25; 2d prize, \$10. Twelve boats were entered. The race was for a distance of twenty miles. The boats started at I o'clock, and the wind being favorable some good time was made. The successful boats of the first claswere the Patridge and Black Hawk, and of the second class the Colleen Bawn and Arcthusa. The prizes were awarded to these boats in the order they are named.

LIQUOR LICENSES.-The Excise Commission held their pinth meeting yesterday, and but one more will be held, and that for the purpose of writing up the books. The total number of licenses granted is 1,064, which, at \$30 per license, amounts to the sum of \$31,920, against the sum of \$14,000 collected from the same source last year.

CORDERS' INQUESTS.—One of the officers of the lat Preciact found a man lying in the street on Saturday night, and conveyed him to the Surgical Inst tute, in Washington st., for treatment. He stated that his name was William Thomas, and that he resided in Harrison st., New York. On the 15th inst. he died. A post mortem examination was ordered by Coroner Horton, which resulted in finding that death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased was about 30 years of age, dark hair, and whickers, had on a cotton sack coat, white shirt with blue bosom, and white felt hat. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The body was removed to the dead house for identification.

A Frenchman named Ferdinand Lenier, residing it A Frenchman named Ferdinand Lenier, residing in Court near Luqueer street, died suddeuly on Monday evening. It was first supposed that he died from the effects of violence, but it subsequently appeared that he had been druking very hard of late, and was slightly delirious the night before, when the landlord tried to pacify him by striking him with a bunch of twigs used as flybrushes, but inflicted no injuries. The Coroner was notified. The cause of death is supposed to have been congestion of the brain.

An inquest was held upon the body of James Brennan, whose family reside in Water street, N. Y., and who came to his death on Monday night by walking overboard at the foot of Main street. A verdiet of accidental death by drowning was rendered.

FIRES .-- A fire broke out in the cabin of the bris Ann D. Jordan of Boston, lying at Thompson's Dock, nbout 10 jo'clock on Monday night. The flames were soon eximquished by the ferry-boat Nassau and city orgines. The vessel had just discharged a cargo of hides. Amount of damage, about \$1,000. Not insured.

On the morning of the 15th inst. a fire broke out in a case and a half story forms building in the village of

a one and a half-story frame building in the village of Lak-land, L. L., occupied by Ira L'Hommedieu. The furniture was saved. Loss about \$500.

Sentences in the Court of Sessions.—The following prisoners were convicted or pleaded guilty to indictments against them in the Court of Sessions yeaterday: Mary O'Rourke, for petit tarceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Patrick Muringh and John O'Hern, two of Hawkins's Zounves, were convicted of an outrageous assault upon officer Dougherty of the 3d Precinct police, in which they broke one of his arms, and inflicted other serious injuries; they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months each.

Wm. Victory and Joseph Campbell, forpetit larceny, were sentenced to the Peniteutiary for six months.

Michael Dolan, indicted for selling liquor without license, was fixed \$10.

Dr. P. B. Ledge, indicted for mislemeanor in not reporting a case of small-pox which came within his practice, as he is by law required to do, was discharged. Sentence was suspended, on the ground that he was ignorant that such a law existed. SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS .- The fol-

Sentence was suspended, on the norant that such a law existed. ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY .-

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENT.—
Detectives Van Wagner and Rayner vestorday arrested a man named John Cahill, on the charge of stealing four hogaheads of molasses from Pier No. 12, East River, the property of Burdeck & Fusbie, No. 93 Wall street. It appears that Cahill watched his opportunity, and, when all was safe, would employ a carman to take a hogshead to Brooklyn. This was repeated on four different occasions. The property was sold to Mr. E. B. Morrill, in Raymond street, who was, however, entirely ignorant of the fact that it was stolen. The accused was sent to New-York for examination. Each hogshead is valued at \$40.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FREE ACADEMY.

Last night, those young gentlemen of the Free Academy who have persevered unto the end of the fivecars term of instruction vouchsafed to intellectual cophytes in that estimable institution of learning, baving fairly won that collegiate ultimatum, the "diploma," were presented with that tegumentary guerdon, in the applauding presence of an audience as gnerdon, in the applauding presence of an audience as large as is compressible within the circums-ribed limits of the anyielding walls of the Academy of Music. As the "Commencement paradoxically comes at the finis of the educational term—at the execunit, rather than at the entrance, on the stage of the student aspirants, we are bankled to determine the class status of each one, and have documentary evidence to establish his exact scholastic deserts. Hence the eager strife, the midnight oil, the earnest work, the jealousies, the long-continued emulation, and the bitter heart-burnings of the student; and hence the trembling anxiety and the trembling solicitude of his sympathizing friends. And never were the said friends more largely represented, or more demonstrative in the loud championship of their several favorites, that last night.

The shouts of applance amounted at times to a huge roar, and the far-harled bourquets tell so thick and fast on the favored ones, that they seemed to have been caught out in a floral tempest; the speakers were pelted with flowers and got the full benefit of the hard stems and the unpleasant solids of the fragrant tributes, while the petals were battered off by their long flight through the air from the distant gallery, and strewed the stage to that extent that the Professors waded in rose-leaves.

Though the exercises were announced to commence

Though the exercises were announced to co Though the exercises were announced to commence at the preternaturally early hour of half-past 6 o'clock, the doors were besieged by eager spectators as early as half-past 4, and those who came as late as 7 wended their way home disgusted and disappeinted, or were compelled to wander disconsolately on the outside edge of a multitude, the density of which offered no hope to the most sanguine of men, or the most irrepressible of paraso-armed women, of ever achieving a front seat. And the audience were as brilliant in appearance, as it was annusual in numbers; had the ladies alone been gnumerated the count would have run into done been counterated the count would have run into

ance, as it was annead in numbers; had the ladies alone been crumerated the count would have run into the thousands.

Though the multitude was a peaceful one, every damsel, of all the many hundreds, was armed with a handful of flowers, or a tremendous bouquet, with which to testily her approval of the efforts of her chosen speaker, by pitching the same at his head from the farthest possible distance. The show of flowers was most gratifying to those who regarded them simply in the light of thinks of beauty, but must have been rather appulling, than otherwise to those trembing graduates who were obliged to contemplate them in the light of missiles, not to be desiged save at the heavy cost of being set down forevermore as an ungailant and ungrateful knight.

It is, probably, generally well understood that the Legislature has given the Free Academy authority to confer colleghate degrees, so that those students who continue in the Institution through the entire course of study receive the degree of A. M. with all the honors. The names of the Gradua ing Class, and of those graduates of former yeats who bad returned to take advanced degrees will be found in the subjoined list:

**Rocketor of Arta.—Marines Wilhel Bancker, George Campbell Coccure, Edwich Marine Cov. William Bediow Crossy, it., Oil-

uates of former yeats who had returned to take advanced dogrees will be found in the subjoined list:

Reckelor of Artz.—Marinus Willet Bancker, George Campbell Cooper, Edwin Marion Cox, William Bediow Crossy, Jr., Gilbert Molke on Elliott, Charles Gregory Hayes, S. Milford Hardsford Hopkins, Edward Campheld Hopping, Edwin Francis ityde, Edward Keily, Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, Lawrence Kierman, Jeanes King, Jr., Charles Flukney Kirkland, William Little, James Fatched Lowey, Frederick risley Man, William Little, James Fatched Lowey, Frederick risley Man, William Hotson, Jr., James Ledward M rikon, James Murphy, Robert Ort, James Leder Raymond, Georga Washington Robetta, Henry Clay Scivage, Frederick Javis Slade, David Dean Terry, George Washington Thurston, John Hamilton Turner, Emile Vienet, George Washington Thurston, John Hamilton Turner, Emile Vienet, George Winstow Waston, John Weldon, Jr., William Frederick West, Jefferson Howard White, Thaddous William Scaeph Simeon Weed, Nathaniel Voung, Jacchelor of Sciences—Theodore Guiph Accough, Benjamin Mills Briggs, Evander Childs, Jr., Theodore Ward Kennedy, William Cargill kimball, Phinese Chaunt g Kingsiand, Robard Greenes Mitchell, Jr., James Henry Fullman, William Henry Sanger, Archibaid Walter Spier, Davis James Starkey, Alfred Henry Juylor, Cyrus Barker White.

**Degree of Master of Afric—William Medlen Banks: Emile Jean Beneville Thomas Crowther, James Godwin, William Kingland Hallock, Alexander Phornik Ketchem, Thomas Jederson Mickee, Elliott Donham Tompkins Henry vehslage, Jr.

Degree of Master of Science—John Wesley Pullman.

The award of medals, testimonials, and prizes was as follows:

as follows:

Price for Proce Declamation.—Lawrence Klernan, Senior Class.

Prace for Poetic Declamation.—John Deacon, Sophomore Class.

Class.

THE PRIL MEDALS.

For General Scholarship.

First, Gold Medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.
Second, Silver Medal—Otto E. Michaells.

Third, Silver Medal—Otto E. Michaells.

Third, Silver Medal—Otto E. Michaells.

Third, Silver Medal—Otto E. Michaells.

In Highest Class—Fees in Mathematics.

First Prize, Gloid Medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.

Second Frize, Silver Medal—Joseph S. Wood.

CRONWELL MEDALS.

La Sephomore Class—First Prize, Gloid Medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.

First Prize, Gloid Medal—Gilbert M. Elliott.

First Prize, Gloid Medal—George W. Roberts.

Second Prize, Silver Medal—Lustice W. Fisher.

WAND MEDALS.

For Chemistry—Frederick Junes Sindle.

Certificate—Win J. West.

Natural History—Charles E. Taylor.

Natural History—Charles E. Taylor.

Natural Philosophy—Otto E. Michaells.

Meral Philosophy—Other M. Elliott.

CERTIFICATES.

S. M. B. Hopkins, Fred. H. Man, James H. Pallman, Wm. H. Sanger, George H. Thurston.

LAW MEDAL.

E. Frank Hyde.

CERTIFICATES.

E. Frank Hyde.

G. M. Elliott, S. M. B. Hopkins, Wm. C. Kimball, James H. Bidney H. Stuart, jr.

Augustus H. Fitch, Otto E. Michaells, George H. Needham,

James M. Trippe.

Greak-George M. Elliott.
Latin-George M. Elliott.
Latin-George M. Elliott.
Funch-Edward K. Goodnow.
Spatish-George M. Elliott.
German-Joseph Koch.
Gradory George M. Elliott.
Composition-George M. Elliott.
Composition-George M. Elliott.
Second Medal for Composition-Wm. F. West.
Logic-James M. Trippe.

William Berryman, Edward A. Carley, Angustus D. Fitch,
Otto E. Michaelis.

Otto E. Michaelis.

Wilson Berryman.
ASTRONOMY REDAL.

Aug. D. Fitch, Otto E. Michaelis, J. M. Trippe.

History—Wm. H. Roberts.
Drawing—lames H. Robinson.
Algebra and theometry—ira Remsen.
Eogineering—Wm. C. Kimball.

Hygelne—Gibert L. Mann.
French Translation—E. Frank Hydes.

With each modul is paid a premium of

French Translation—E. Frank Hyde.

With each medal is paid a premium of \$5 in cash, and there is a bonus of \$75 to the person who receives the greatest number of prizes. Gilbert M. Elliott having taken eight*prizes, received \$115 in cash.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

The latest fereign arrival brings us the intelligence of the death of Mrs. Browning, an event which occurred on the 29th of June, at Florence. She was born in London in 1809, and was educated with great care in a masculine range of studies, and with a masculine strictness of intellectual discipline. Beginning to write at a very early age, in 1826 there appeared from her pen a volume entitled "An Essay on Mind, with other Poems." In 1833, she again appeared before the publication of the p lie in a volume entitled "Prometheus Bound, and other Poems." In 1838 appeared "The Scraphin, and other Poems." About the time of the publication of this volume, Mrs. Browning's health became impaired by the rupture of a blood-vessel, and her state was rendered even more critical by the subsequent sad death of a much-loved brother. For many years her life was that of a confirmed invalid. In the retirement of her sick-chamber she sought refreshment in the gravest studies; and from her pen there appeared in The London Athenaum, a series of articles on the Greek Christian Poets. In 1844, the first collected edition of her works was published, and this was soon followed by her introduction to Mr. Browning, whose wife she became in the autumn of 1846, being then restored to a good degree of health. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Browning have resided for the most part in Florence, where, in 1849, a son was born to them. "Casa Guid Windows' was published in 1851, "Aurora Leigh," her most important work, was published in

A PEACE MEETING .- A correspondent informs us hat a Peace meeting was held in this city on Monday evening, by the satellites of Ben. Wood and Mr. G. J. Tucker, gentlemen who took a prominent part in leading Southern politicians, by misrepresenting the North, into their present hopeless rebellion. There were about 150 persons, men, women, and children, present, the most of whom were attracted by a curiosity to hear what would be said. The burden of the speeches was made up of denunciations of the Government, and propositions to hang those who were engaged in proecting the Constitution and flag. In this way, it was proposed to make peace. Messrs. Wood, Tucker & Co. will certainly have a happy time in securing peace on such terms.

In steamship City of Washington from Liverpool.—Mr. and M. Fenhire. Mr. Benhire, Master Rouhi e. Mr. Collart. Mr. and M. Hunter and family. Mr. and Mrs. Bech. Mr. and Mrs. Jordinfant and ourse; E. W. Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Cot and family. Mr. Taylor. Mrs. Otely. Leavis Thompson. Capt. Staw. H. Seutt, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Eyroe. Mr. and Mrs. Lepand family. J. 87 Donohue, John McDonald, and 134 steers pass.

pass.

//n steemship Cleater from Kingston, Jam.—J. Greener, Masses, D. Deire T. E. Kelly, J. A. Mary, W. Arnely, R. G. Songes, E. Goodwin, C. C. Starbook, J. Wall, W. P. Neuma, A. T. West, J. Davids and two sonds H. Morris, J. McDonald, F. L. Vinton, Thomas Smith, lady and family; Mrs. C. Davis, J. Beneler, T. Merond, W. Plyhn.

In bark Restless, from Saronilla—Wm. A. Chapman, Wm. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Scatth J. W. Masdi, Wm. Gray, J. M. Romme, P. I. Knight, Thomas de Castro, S. Alvares.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKJELY 16.

Shipa-Fidelia, Bessiling Liverpool, Chas. H. Marchall & Co.; Stemen, Meyer, Bremen, Muller & Kringor; Golden State, Rawott, Sun Francisco, A. A. Low & Son.
Barks-Fowhattan (Br.). Winchester, Merseilles. Brett, Son. Co.; Panama. Smith Rio Jameiro, G. S. Colit, Investigator, larver Liverpool. Walsh. Carver & Chase.; C. M. Von Borg.
Rittguri, Harre. Funch, Meinche & Wendt; Zidoo, Foster, Lison, Metcall & Duncan; Aberfoye, Ward. Queenstown, Crary & Bilchola.

Nichola.

Brigs—Atlantic, Hotohkias, Earbadoes, H. Trowbridine's Sons; Sarab, Rose, Beston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Celt, Breant, St. John's, Schomers—Helen Mar, Nickerson, King trn B. F. Small; M. R. Carlisie, Rider, Georgetows M. Reges, Force, New-Haven, master: Baltic, Cols. Flizabethport. C. S. Bowe; Leocades, Small, Salem: Segride, Ellis, Calais, J. Royaton, Beamers—Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franklio, Dougherty, Baltimore.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.), Brooks, Liverpool July 2, and Queenstown 4th, p. m., mdse, and pass, to J. G. Dale. For the peat 6 days has had continued for. July 4, off Sailers, passed steamship Classow, bound up. 3th, bet. 5020, lon. 31, passed ship Queene (Br.), bound Er, 15th, off Nastneket at 6 p. m. passed ship Emerical, Gook from Idverpool for New York.

Steamship Cleator (Br.), Lord, Kingston Int. 6, (In.), lowwood, office and peas, to Waldron & Hooth. July 14, int. 37 30, lon. 76, passed sohr, Challenge, bound S.

Ship Sim (of New London), Rice, Jarvis Islands Feb. 20, via Hampton Boads, guano to master. Experienced one continued the first the state of the st

infants died on the coyage Ship Sandasky, G sy, Liverpool 32 days, mone to Clearman & Co.
Ship Yorktown, Meyer, London and Isle of Wight June 4, md-se, and 50 pass, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship J. W Famin, Briggs, Havre 52 days in ballast to J. H. Brower & Co.

Sulp Sciots for Brunawick Me.), Mino, Liverpool 50 days, soul to Rogers & Fitch.

Ship Prospero Chadwick, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to maste:

—as towed to this port by the steamer Warpole
Sip Geopert, Merzill, Boston 4 days, in ballast to master.

Bark Columbus (Bremen) Gerde, Bremen 40 days, andex, and
30 pass to Ruger Bres. Passed the Barks in Jast. 43, and sew
several large icebergs; June 2, signaled ship Falo (Br.), from
Liverpool for St. John, N. B.; 37th, on the Banas, spove sishing
schr. Raritan with 14,000 fish; 20th, on the western edge of the
Banks, spoke ship Adolphine (Benen), from Bremen for Bellmore.

The C., slove passing the Banks, has had light W. winds,
with for.

more. The U., slove passing too banes.

with fog.

Bark Restless. Lothrop. Sevanilla June 30, bides, &c., to Handy & Everett. July 9, int. 29 %, ion. 74 40, was boarded by a boat from whaling schr. R. E. Cook. Tillson. 3 months ons, having 85 bbls. sperm oil; 13th. at 5 p. m., Chincoreagne Shoals bearing W. N. W. distant 16 miles, exchanged signals with an Am. sloop-of.

Bark Prince Gustav (Swe.), Paulsen, Newcastle 66 days, coal to order. Saw a number of icebergs on the Banks; experienced light westerity winds and calms, with fog, the greater part of the passage.

Hat Charles (Bremen), Delke, Bremee 22 days, in ballast to Charles Luling. Had light westerly winds and calms on and near the Banks; was two weeks serveloped in a dense fog; saw several lerne leckhinson, Caracca July 3, gent skins, specie, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sans. July 14, lat. 38, ion. 73, passed schr. Cifften (of New Oricana), bound S.

Bark Veous, Sans. July 14, lat. 38, ion. 73, passed schr. Cifften (of New Oricana), bound S.

Bark aris Augusta, Myler, Newcastle 63 days, coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Maris Augusta, Myler, Newcastle 63 days, coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Augusta & Jeanette, Schwertferger, Cadiz 40 days, wine, sait, &c. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Schwonia (Br., of Whitby), Mutter, Marsellies 66 days, make to E. Cayins de Ruyter & Co.

Bark Sir John Aldendy, Bromett Hull 37 days, coal to Order.

Brig Hose (Br., of Colcheter). Bugg, Newcastle 70 days, coal to H. & F. W. Mayer, June 28, lat. 433, lon. 57, 45, spoke brig Martha Kendall, from Boston for Falmouth, England July 3, lat. 41, 61, lon. 55, spoke brig Sophia (Br.), hence for St. John's, N. F.

Brig J. P. Eilheott (of Bucksport), Bryant, Matanzas 10 days,

N. F.
Brig J. P. Ellicott (of Bucksport), Bryant, Malanzas 10 days, sugar to H. D. Brockman & Co. Salled in company with bark Ocean Home for New-York.
Brig Cerdelts (Br., of Halitax), Griffio, St. John, P. R., July 3, sugar to master.
Brig Belear (Mexican), Ruis, Tampico June 16, hides, &c., to Kean & Savine.
Brig Peerleus (Br.), Doc. Bermuda 6 days, in ballast to McCall & Frith.
Brig Louise Bachman (Mexica.)

Brig Louise Bachman (Asca.), Yoss, New Carlisle 15 days, fish to order.

Brig 85 (Br., of Jersey), Young, New Carlisle 15 days, fish to W. O. Merivm.
Brig Tou M. dakoff (Fr.), Phillipi, St. Pierre, N. F., 23 days, fish to G. W. neelvright.

Brig Rio Grande Greenleaf, Elizabethport for Salom.

Schr. Chief (of Harwich), Eldredge, Baracon 3 days, froit to T. Gilmartin. Joly 14, lat. 26, lon. 74, spoke schr. Challenge (of Frectown), days from Providence for Materias.

Schr. M. Platt, Ward, St. Croix July 3, in ballast to master.

July 14, off Fenwick's Island, was boarded by U. S. revenue cutter leakant.

Schr. M. Platt, Ward. St. Croix July 3, in bullast to master, July 14, off Fenwick's Island, was boarded by U. S. rovonne cutter Jackson.
Schr. Merts L. Davis (of Besten), Small, East Calcos 3 days, salt to B. Y. Small.
Schr. A. F. Linnell (of Orleans), Freeman, Valencia via Iulea Schr. A. F. Linnell (of Orleans), Freeman, Valencia via Iulea Schr. Clifton (of New-Orleans), Bannis, Santa Prus 10 days, run to R. P. Buck & Co.
Schr. B. Watson (3 masted), Willoughby, Havana 11 days, sugra and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.
Schr. E. H. Nath, Eaton, Machias 8 days, lumber to F. Talbot

& Co.
Schr. John Res. Smith, Key West 10 days, in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. J. L. Bowman, Davis, Mayagaoz, P. R., July 4, sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.
Schr. Eclipse (Br., of St. Kitts), Peterson, St. Barts 11 days, fruit to Smith, Jones & Co.
Schr. Ecgle Wing (Br.), Hellings, Palermo 62 days, fruit to G.
F. Bulley. Mary Ann (of Deer Isle, Me.), Barber, Windsor, N. S., Schr. Mary Ann to: 26 days, plaster to master. Schr. C. H. Sampson, Thompson, Lingan, C. B., 10 days, coal

Schr. C. H. Sampson, Thompson, Lingen, C. B., 10 days. coal to matter.

Schr. Dragon, Saddler, Lingan, C. B., 13 days. coal to H. J. & C. A. Dewolf.

Schr. E. Stockton, Van Cleaf, Maryland 2 days, wood. Schr. G. W. Grice, Palmert. Baltimore, wood.

Schr. E. W. Harrington, Robinson, Baltimore, wood.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Lennon Alexandria 5 days, coal.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Lennon Alexandria 5 days, coal.

Schr. G. W. Beldwin, Crowell, Gloucester 4 days, fish.

Schr. General Taylor, Jones, Gloucester 4 days, fish.

Schr. General Taylor, Jones, Gloucester 4 days, fish.

Schr. Anna D. Nickerson, Seaton 4 days, mds.

Schr. Anna D. Nickerson, Seaton 5 days, mds.

Schr. Carl, Worthley, Elizabethport for Balank.

Schr. Carova, Fullerton, Elizabethport for Baston.

Schr. Carova, Fullerton, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Carova, Fullerton, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Rouncke, Paul, Elizabethport for Taunten:

Schr. Rouncke, Paul, Elizabethport for Taunten:

Schr. Rouncke, Paul, Elizabethport for Taunten:

Schr. Rouncke, Paul, Elizabethport for Baldwing
Tile.

Engertrage Raynor, Elizabethport, coal.

Breamer Barah, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to William Steamer Barah, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to Loper & Kirk-Steamer Delaware, Nickprson, Trenton, N. 1. ner Westchester, Jones, Providence, mdse. to Edward

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, mass to J. M. Rockwell.

EELOW—Ship Atlanta, from Baltimore.

Brig Mary C, Martuer, from Barbadues.

Brig Fannie, from Maranzas.

Brig A Dombar, from Ctenfuepot.

Brig A Dombar, from Ctenfuepot.

Bohn, Graham, 5 days from Baltimore.—[All by the pilot-bost

Schr. Graham, 5 days from Baltimore.—[All by the photocast Exra Nya.

Exra Nya.

Ship Owego, Stevens, from Sunderland, with coal to Storges,

Clearman & Co.

Ship Wm. Tell, Funk, from Havre, to Boyd & Heincken.

Ship Portsmouth from Sunderland.

SAILED—Ships W. S. Schmidt, London; Punjaub, San Francisco; North American, Livarpool; Empress Havre; Haze, Sac
Francisco; Lammergler, London; New World, Liverpool; Barry

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New World, Liverpool; Barry

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New World, Liverpool; Barry

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New Horld, Liverpool; Barry

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New Corld, Liverpool; Barry

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New Horld, Rotterdam; C. Rain

Francisco; Lammergler, London; New Yorld, Lorentown; Ottodini

(Br.), Gast, Berbadcos; Agnes Gisrland, Queenstown; Ottodini

(Br.), Cusenstown, Brigs Graybound, Cardenus; Lealy of the

Late (Br.), Kingston, Jass., Wappoo, Cork.

WIND—Darling the day, from S. to W., with rain squalls. WIND-During the day, from S. to W., with rain squalls.

PROVIDENCE, July 16.—Arr. ship Creole, Pierce, Sander

Bisnatere, &cc.

RETCREED.—Bark Jane Cockerill (Br., of London), Ambress, lience July 12, bound to London, having on the 2th, 100 miles in real stands [Hook, experienced very heavy weather from E. N. E., with a high sea, during which aprauga loak, and is not leaking shout four inches per hour. Has a cargo of 29,600 bush, which with have to be discharged, as the leak is in the lattors.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The schr. Exchange, of Baltimore, from tio Grande for New-York, arr. at Rio Janeiro in distress about Rio Grande for New-York, arr. at Rio Janeiro in matrices the 6th of June.
Nonroix, July 4.—The Rr. brig Glory, of Jersey, from Rio Nonroix, July 4.—The Coffice, for Baltimore, is ashere near Janeiro, with a cargo of coffice, for Baltimore, is ashere near Courtinote, N. C. Her cargo has been landed on the beach in good order, and will probably be sold imprediately.